BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1859. NO. 35.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less each, in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do., renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,
AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNER'S USE,
Nos. 245, 247 & 249 Water Street, New York.
Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest market rates, for cash, or time.
WHITTEMORE & Co., Liverpool.
Feb. 18, 1859. 25-3m*

DENTAL NOTICE.

DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would *respectfully* inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.
The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.
March 11th, 1859. 28-tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

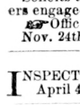
JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,
Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM
of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C.
such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

HATHAWAY & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE—
500 Hhds. of choice new crop Cardenas Molasses;
35 Tierces " " " " "
75 bbls. " " " N. O. Syrup;
80 hhds. fair to choice N. O. Sugars;
200 bbls. Clarified Sugars;
500 bags Rio, Laguayra, West India and Java Coffee;
150 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork;
25 hhds. Western Bacon Sides and Shoulders;
200 bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
March 14th, 1859.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY PERSON (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per *day can be realized*. For particulars, address, (with stamp,) W. B. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 19, 1859 | 26-3m

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL, on the 2d day of May next, being Monday of the County Court, expose at public sale, at the Court House door in Elizabethtown, a valuable tract of LAND, containing 250 acres, situate on Walker's Bluff, on the South-West side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen county, adjoining the lands of Isaac Wright and J. W. Russ, Esqs.
A portion of the land is River bottom, and a part has been cleared and in cultivation. It is all arable land and well adapted to farming purposes.
On the tract is an extensive bed of MARL of good quality.
Terms made known on day of sale.
HOWARD WILKINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., April 8th, 1859. 33-3t*

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT STORE, with from half-acre to nine acres of land with it; also a Dwelling House on the lot.
A No. 1 Turpentine Still, 20 barrels capacity, with all the fixtures necessary to make Spirits Turpentine and No. 1 Rosin. The stand for merchandizing and buying Turpentine cannot be beat in the county.
The Still and fixtures will be sold very low and delivered at the place or Wilmington. Address at Moore's Creek P. O. CHS. W. MURPHY.
J. H. MURPHY.
Point Caswell, N. C., April 13, 1859. 186-3t—33-5t

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other out buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved.
For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., March 28th, 1859. 32-3m

NOTICE.
ON THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL next, will be sold at public aution, upon a credit of ninety days, upon the premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M., about *FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND*, on Livingston Creek, in Brunswick county, formerly owned by Wm. Robinson. Said Land is located about 17 miles from Wilmington, on the line of the Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. A dwelling house and all necessary out-houses upon the premises.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES R. GRIST,
D. McMILLAN,
or R. J. HOWARD.
Feb. 25, 1859. 26-3t*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine nigh or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP*, with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE*. At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Wanted.

WANTED,
TWO OR THREE GOOD TURPENTINE BBL. COOPERS. Apply soon to the subscriber,
JOHN MERCER.
Supply, Brunswick county, N. C., April 6, 1859. 32-4t

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m*

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel. negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv ery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.
PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
THAT KAHNWEILER & BROS. have removed their large stock of *FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPETING, Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.*, to the adjoining stores on Front and Market streets, two doors from the *Corner* Store, and invite the attention of their customers, before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVID KAHNWEILER, DAN'L. KAHNWEILER,
JACOB KAHNWEILER.
April 8. 32-3m

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.
ACCORDING TO ADJOURNMENT, the tenth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Statesville, Iredell county, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the SECOND TUESDAY in May next.
As business of great importance will engage the attention of the Society, it is earnestly desired that every member be present.
The ordinary regulations respecting return tickets to delegates, &c., will be observed by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, as heretofore, and, I presume, by all others also.
WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Sec'y.
Wilmington, N. C., March 28th, 1859.—173-3t—31-tm.
The Raleigh Register and Standard, Salisbury Watchman, Rutherford Enquirer, Louisburg Eagle, Edenton Express, Newbern Progress and Iredell Express, copy once a week until meeting, and forward bills to the Secretary.

TOUCHSTONE.

THIS CELEBRATED COLT will stand the present season at our Stables, (late residence of Wm. Faison, dec'd.,) in Sampson County, and will be let to mares on the following terms:
TERMS—Sixty dollars to insure; forty dollars for the season; twenty-five dollars the leap; one dollar to the Groom, in either case.
Mares from a distance will be taken care of, but no risk assumed.
Board per day 37½ cents. The season will commence the 10th of March, and close on the 10th of June.
Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian mare, was four years old 11th of March, 1859, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.
M. J. FAISON & BROS.
March 11. 25-3m
Fayettevillc Observer 3 mos. and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, qualified as administratrix on the estate of Eli V. Kelly, [deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and pay the same; and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
FLORA J. KELLY, Adm'x.
April 14th, 1859 33-3t

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Heyer & VonGlahn, vs John F. Bloom. } Original Attachment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John F. Bloom, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks notifying said defendant to appear at the term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 15. Pr. adv. $5 62. 33-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
J. & D. McRae & Co. vs. The Colchote Copper Mining Company. } Original Attachment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs. Test,
SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 15. Pr. adv. $5 62 33-6w

SOME MORE LAND AND NEGROES IN DUPLIN.
BY VIRTUE of sundry decrees of the Court of Equity, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Kenansville, on Friday, 20th of May next, about 375 acres of valuable Land on Goshen Swamp, and belonging to the heirs of John Swinson, dec'd. Also, 300 acres on the North East, and belonging to the heirs of Yates Brooks, dec'd. Also, 278 acres on Persimon, and belonging to the heirs of C. B. Whitehead, dec'd. Also, 75 acres on the waters of the North East, and belonging to the heirs of Alex'r. Quinn, dec'd. Also, two Lots (one of ten acres) in the Village of Magnolia, and belonging to the estate of E. Rich, dec'd, &c. Also, about 20 Negroes (one a valuable blacksmith) belonging to the heirs of James P. Davis, dec'd. Also, 4 Negroes belonging to the heirs of Robert J. and Sarah J. Hunter, his wife. Terms accommodating. JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
April 7th, 1859. Pr. adv. $5 33-1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHULLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

General Notices.

GIFTS.
One Hundred Varieties of Gifts!
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
CONDUCTED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.
☞ A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
☞ A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
☞ A VALUABLE GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
By addressing R. MELVIN,
333 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ New Catalogues, just issued, containing all the Popular Works of the day, and a List of One Hundred Varieties of Gifts. When orders of Twenty-five Dollards and upwards are received, a receipt for the same will be sent by return mail.
Receipts taken for every package sent by Express.
THREE PLANS OF COMMISSION FOR AGENTS, of which they can take their choice, and each more liberal than ever offered.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
Address R. MELVIN,
333 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
March 25th, 1859 30-3m

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t 28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
16 & 18 Chambers Street,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)
WOULD call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.
TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
No. 1,	P. A. L., or plain,	St. Jago,
No. 2,	Cavendish, or sweet,	Spanish,
No. 1 & 2 mixed,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canister,
Kitefoot,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish.

☞ A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.
N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff.
March 4th, 1859 27-3m

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street. (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.
There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—*Beware of Runners* and *Hackmen* who say we are full. H. FRENCH, *Proprietor.*
March 4th, 1859. 27-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—4-tf

From the Sunday Times.

Ben Wheesy was a Sailor Man.

BY P. S. KITTLETASH.

Ben Wheesy was a sailor man, and had been round the world,
And many a reef had taken in, and many a flag had furled;
Had threaded Cleopatra's needle, stood on Greenland's turf, and
Seen Russian revolutions, heard the roaring of the *Serf*.

Ashore his gait was very slow; land-race he never won;
Yet he would often a sailor catch, and beat him *in the run*,
Give him a decent line and lead, and, in the heaviest fog,
He'd take an observation jnst like *rolling off a log*.

But Ben loved drink—his only fault—and it was often said,
He couldn't get by the bottle without *getting by the head*;
And then would cuff and box the crew—kick up a jolly rumpus
And could he find no man to box, why then he'd *box the compass*.

One day, when "tight," he spoke of love, and in this lovely state,
Gave out his ship would shortly s

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859.

Dust, Light Travel, Etc., Etc.

During a hurried trip to Raleigh, from which we returned this morning, we found the dust as annoying as we ever remember to have seen it, especially on the N. Carolina Road. Rain is wanted, if for no other purpose than to make traveling possible without risk of life from suffocation. We hardly blame people from staying at home at this dusty season. But whether we blame them or not, they do stay at home, or at any rate the travel on both the upper and lower lines is very light, as it generally is at this season—the business travel being over and the pleasure travel not commenced.

Raleigh appears to be about as usual, only more than usually dusty. Some little excitement having arisen among our Democratic friends up that way, we accused some of them of having kicked up the dust, but all hands denied the soft impeachment. It will all subside quietly, we think and believe. We say this without any disposition to take part in a matter of that kind, which can always be best arranged when left free of outside interference.

His Excellency, the Governor, looks remarkably well. He has just returned from an examination of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, a very considerable work which will complete the line of inland navigation between the waters of the North Carolina Sounds and the harbor of New York. It is intended to accommodate vessels of eight feet draft. The Governor speaks in very high terms of the work.

The State is a Stockholder in the above work, and the Board of Internal Improvement is required to make an additional subscription of one hundred thousand dollars on the fulfillment of certain conditions by the Company. The Governor wished to satisfy himself on this subject, hence his visit to the works. The subscription was made yesterday.

We will copy the minutes of the Board from the *Standard* of Saturday next.—*Daily Journal, 27th inst.*

Another Luminary Gone.

Among the items of news by the recent arrivals, but nearly lost sight of in view of the war of cabinets and the threatened clash of armies, is the death of Henry Alexis, Count de Tocqueville, the author of the well-known work "*De la Democratie en Amerique*," or "Democracy in America," published in 1835, after a visit to this country. Since that time M. de Tocqueville has published several able historical works upon different eras in French history, but mostly those imdiately before and after the great revolution. Born in 1805, he was 54 years old at the time of his death, and was highly respected as one of the ablest of that class of philosophical historians, in which France has been so fertile during the present century. His great work on *Democracy in America* is generally, and we think truly, regarded as being characterized by a spirit of liberality and marked by a cool judgment and clear penetration. As a man, he was above reproach. He bore some part in the provisional government of 1848, but was opposed to the Red Republicans. In 1849 he had a place in the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon, then President of France. Since the *Coup de etat* he lived in retirement.

☞ The Sickles trial has ended as every body supposed it would, in the acquittal of Sickles. For two weeks a trial has been going on in a Court House in Washington, and Daniel Sickles has been in the prisoner's box, but Teresa Sickles, his erring and unfortunate wife, has really been the person tried, condemned and executed. Her face has figured in Police Gazettes and lying pictorials along with the lowest malefactors, her name has been made a hissing and a scorn, and if she really have any womanly sensibility her punishment must already have been worse than death. Daniel E. Sickles walks free—his life has been saved—but besides his life how little can he have left—that is if he looks at the thing as the high-minded gentleman that he is represented to be must look at them; and when jubilations, and processions, and speeches, and rejoicings are going on in Washington City, there is still on earth a frail, perhaps a bad woman, who once at least was dear to Sickles—there a child to be pointed at as the daughter of that woman—there is under the ground in some cemetery in Washington City, the body of that former friend whom Sickles slew. A quieter line of conduct on the part of Sickles' friends would have looked better.

☞ In glancing our eyes over the advertising columns of our State exchanges, we are struck with the comparatively large number of military schools that have sprung into life in a very few months in North Carolina, and are somewhat at a loss to account for it, when we recollect the bill for the State Military Academy was defeated before the Legislature a few years ago; but it seems that, notwithstanding appropriations by the State were refused to be made, private enterprise has succeeded in effecting the desired ends, and has, perhaps, done more towards revolutionizing the educational system of the State than the State Academy could possibly have done. A growing and sensible want for an increase of discipline and a physical education among our young men, have, we doubt not, induced these enterprises. Prudential considerations there are, that would seem to demand for these same schools the fostering care of this Commonwealth, situated, as we are, politically and entirely dependent upon our citizen soldiery, it is a good thing that military schools exist among us.

Cape Fear and Deep River Works.

It will be seen from the following extract from the Standard, that the above works were sold as per advertisement, on Saturday last, the State becoming the purchaser at $365,000:

SALE OF CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER WORKS.—These works were sold at Pittsboro', on Saturday last, and were bid off by Graham Daves, Esq., (Private Secretary of the Governor,) for the State, for $365,000. We learn that the liens on the works, prior to their mortgage to the State, amount to about $36,000. Of course the State must pay these liabilities.

The amount of $365,000 is intended to cover the prior mortgage, the State's endorsement, with interest paid on the bonds, etc., which it will about do.

Illness of Mr. Letcher.

We regret to notice by the Virginia papers that Mr. Letcher the Democratic Candidate for Governor of that State has been forced to abandon the Canvass for the present on account of the State of his health. His throat is so enflamed that he cannot speak above his breath and his physician warns him that any attempt to do so will be at the risk of his life. He has gone home we believe. Mr. Montague, the candidate for Liut. Gov. must carry on the talking.

☞ U. S. Attorney General Black, Professor Bache of the Coast Survey and James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald were in Charlotte, N. C., last week. By the way Bennett "hung out" in Charlotte in the days of his youth, which must have been a good many years since. We noticed amongh is queer contributions of what he called poetry, in Bonner's New York Ledger, a piece dated at Charlotte, and addressed, we think, to some fair lady of that ilk.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.

We are requested to state that HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., will deliver his lecture on the 18th Century, in Kenansville, Duplin county, on Friday, the 13th of May next.

We have no doubt the good people of Duplin will turn out *en masse*, to hear this great address.

SENATOR CLINGMAN.—At Queen Victoria's last levee Senator Clingmen, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr. Dallas.

Acknowledgments.

We are indebted to E. CANTWELL, Esq., Chief Clerk, through JOHN A. BAKER, Esq., just from Raleigh, for complete copies of the proof-sheets of the Journals of the House of Commons of the late General Assembly, for which courtesy we tender our thanks. We shall have the work bound for future reference. The Journal makes 684 pages, independent of the Index, which is contained in 8 additional pages. HOLDEN & WILSON, Printers to the State.

☞ The steamship *City of Manchester* sailed from Cork, (Ireland,) on the 7th inst., and is now fully due. It is her first trip to New York. She has on board 350 passengers, 250 tons of potatoes, 100 tons of French flour, and *other produce* for this continent.

☞ The Mississippi has lately been overflowed, and damages to the amount of upwards of a million of dollars is said to have been the consequence to the river plantations. From Red River, the disastrous accounts of the flood are equally distressing.

☞ We see by the papers, that J. PARKER JORDAN has consented to address the Literary Societies of Randolph Macon College, at the approaching Commencement.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover county was held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, April 27th, 1859.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling N. N. Nixon, Esq., to the chair, and appointing James M. Stevenson, secretary. By request of the chair, James Fulton stated that the object of the meeting was to ascertain the wishes of the Democrats of New Hanover upon the course to be adopted in view of the approaching election for a member of Congress from this district—whether this county would go into a Convention if held, and if so, to appoint delegates to represent us.

On motion of W. T. J. Vann, Esq., the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to report resolutions for the action of the meeting: whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen:

James Fulton, Wm. C. Bettencourt, J. A. Corbett, John A. Taylor, and D. A. Lamont, Esqs.

The committee having retired for consultation, on their return reported through Mr. Fulton, the following, which, on motion, were voted upon separately and adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the general course of the Administration of James Buchanan, President of the United States, believing it to be dictated by patriotism and a regard for the highest interests of all sections of the Union.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the system of specific duties, and are in favor of a tariff strictly for revenue purposes, and levied upon the *ad valorem* principle.

Resolved, That in John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, we have found an able and faithful public officer, and one determined to discharge the functions of his high station with a strict regard to North Carolina interests and North Carolina honor.

Resolved, that we cordially approve of the course of Hon. Warren Winslow, our representative in the last Congress of the United States, believing it to be in strict accordance with Democratic principles and policy.

Resolved, That we believe in the right of the Democratic People of the district to hold Conventions at any time that the holding of such Conventions may be deemed promotive of the harmony or interests of the party.

Resolved, That should it be deemed proper to hold a Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, New Hanover county will be represented in such Convention; and the chairman of this meeting is hereby authorized to appoint at his leisure, two delegates from each Captain's district in the county, and three frem each Captain's district in the town of Wilmington, to represent New Hanover county in such Convention, to be held at such time and place as may be designated by a majority of the counties of the district.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Wilmington *Journal*, and that the Fayetteville *Carolinian* be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

N. N. NIXON, Ch'n.

J. M. STEVENSON, Secretary.

For the Journal.

A meeting of the Democracy of Columbus was held in Whiteville, on Saturday, 23d April, agreeably to resolutions at a previous meeting on the 13th inst., and on motion of N. L. Williamson, Esq., Mr. Richard Wooten was called to the chair and A. J. Butner requested to act as secretary.

On taking his seat, the chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was, to appoint delegates to represent this county in the Convention to assemble in May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for this district in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion of N. L. Williamson, the chairman appointed a committee of three to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting—viz: Messrs. F. George, Marmaduke Powell, and N. L. Williamson, who, after a short absence, reported the subjoined preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It has been a time-honored custom of the Democratic party to meet in Convention and select candidates for important public offices: Therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the calling of a Convention to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we recommend Wilmington as the most suitable place, and the 26th May as the most convenient time for holding said Convention.

Resolved, That we pledge our cordial support to the nominee of that Convention.

Resolved, That the Hon. Warren Winslow, our Representative in the last Congress, has, by his ability and patriotism, gained for himself a most enviable position in our national councils, and that his course meets our entire approbation.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint three delegates from each election precinct in the county, to represent Columbus in the aforesaid Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville North Carolinian.

In accordance with the above resolution, the chair then designated the following gentlemen as delegates to the district Convention—viz:

For Bug Hill District—Messrs. Jno. H. Gore, Jesse S. Cox, W. K. Gore.

For Gum Swamp District—Messrs. Isaac Wright, Jno. Mears, W. J. Stanly.

For Fair Bluff District—Messrs. Jno. G. Powell, N. L. Williamson, D. F. Williamson.

For Tatum's District—Messrs. Marmaduke Powell, Isham Williamson, W. W. Brown.

For Whiteville District—Messrs. F. George, J. W. Ellis, A. F. Powell.

For Pates' District—Messrs. A. J. Baldwin, Thos. Barefoot, Jas. C. Pierce.

For Lee's District—Messrs. Jas. W. Edwards, James Beach, G. P. Forneyduval.

And on motion the chairman and secretary were added to the above delegation.

The thanks of the Convention having, on motion, been returned to the chairman and secretary for the discharge of their duties, the meeting adjourned.

R. WOOTEN, Ch'n.

A. J. BUTNER, Sec'y.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—On Thursday last a fire broke out near the Steam Saw Mill on the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, about 6 miles from town, which raged with great fury till about 1 P. M. on Friday, when it was arrested, having destroyed about 30,000 Turpentine boxes, a large extent of fences, timber, &c., on several plantations. The wind was high and the drought had so dried the leaves as to make the fire spread rapidly. It is surprising that it was so soon arrested. The vast volume of smoke was visible in town all the afternoon, seeming to be but a short distance off. The scene recalled the memorable 20th of April, 1855, when, with a similar drought and high winds, but far hotter weather, many thousands of dollars worth of property, including dwellings, and in some instances every house upon a plantation, were swept away. In this instance we understand that no house has been burnt.

The sufferers are Miss McPherson, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Owen and probably others.

Fayetteville Observer, 25th inst.

CONVICTED.—John Starling, a white man, was tried at Lenoir Superior Court last week for the murder of Mrs. Sally Cotton, an old lady in Wayne county in October last. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Judge Shepherd sentence the prisoner to be hung on Friday; the 20th of May. An appeal was taken by the prisoner's counsel to the Supreme Court.

Raleigh Register

FROST.—There was frost on Saturday and Sunday nights. Our country friends think that fruit has been damaged but little. In some localities, gardens have been injured. The frost of Sunday night injured the Irish Potatoes considerably; in some instances cutting the plant entirely down.—*Charlotte Democrat, 26th inst.*

Democratic Meeting in Craven.

Pursuant to announcement a portion of the democrats of Craven met at the court house last night at 8 o'clock, and on motion, J. W. Bryan was called to the chair and W. B. Smith requested to act as secretary.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: N. H. Street, J. E. Morris, W. G. Bryan, C. V. Swann, J. P. Ipock, B. F. Borden, and H. O. Wood.

After retiring for a few moments the committee returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that the permanency and continuance of the Union of the Staes and rights guaranteed to us under the Constitution mainly depends upon the active and vigilant exertion of our National Democratic party, therefore be it

Resolved, That we re-affirm our continued faith in and adherence to the cardinal principles of the great democratic party, and the axioms thereof as laid down in the Cincinnati platform; believing those principles to be the only safeguard and guide for the faithful and successful administration of the government.

Resolved, That a tariff for revenue only, the retaining of the public lands for public governmental purposes, and a rigid economy in the administration of public affairs are distinctive features of the democracy, and should be studiously adhered to in the future, as the great land marks of a republican government.

Resolved, That James Buchanan has more than realized the most sanguine expectations and promises of his warmest political friends, has proved himself strictly true to the Constitution and the country, and we do most heartly approve and endorse his administration.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of the Hon. Thos. Ruffin, our late representative in Congress, and re-affirm our confidence in his ability and integrity by recommending him as our first choice in the Convention.

On motion of Geo. Green, Esq., it was

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the administration of His Excellency, John W. Ellis.

Resolved, That we approve of the convention, to be held in Newbern on the 8th June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 70 delegates to represent this county in the same.

Under this resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates, the Chairman and Secretary being added by resolution:

Big Swift Creek.—Jno. Jackson, Jas. Roach, Nathan Whitford, Jas. Ewell, A. Nelson.

Russell's.—R. A. Russell, R. T. Bryan, Dr. E. R. Herbert, Ed. H. Rhem, Wiley Arney.

Core Creek.—F. Ipock, John Rouse, H. Richardson, A. Hawkins, R. M. Brock.

Batchelor's Creek.—N. H. Street, J. M. Clemons, B. H. Green, H. O. Wood, A. W. Carman.

Newbern.—J. E. Morriss, J. J. Robinson, H. B. Lane, Geo. Green, I. Disosway, Geo. S. Stevenson, J. M. L. Gardner, W. J. Bryan, H. C. Jones, Asa Phillips.

Little Swift Creek.—Geo. Real, B. Whitford, J. P. Ipock, D. Gaskins, F. Fulcher.

Broad Creek.—F. D. Latham, J. B. Hatton, T. H. Gaskins, S. G. Barrington, S. W. Latham.

Beard's Creek—Adam Barrington, Thos. Bowen, John Pipkin, Z. Lee, John Miller.

Bay River—John J. Brabble, James C. Baxter, G. W. Danniels, W. J. Reynolds, S. W. Jones, C. V. Swann, L. E. Wheelington, Thos. Squires, Thos. Jones, S. Wise, John Gooding, F. Riggs, Geo. Fulcher.

Adams Creek—P. J. Smith, J. B. Neal, A. Reel, J. H. Mason, H. Hill.

Woods—C. B. Wood, V. A. Tolson, J. H. Hunter, B. H. Borden, W. S. Wynn.

On motion, the Progress, Delta, Tribune, and the Democratic papers of the State, were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Hear Him.

A correspondent of a paper out in Wisconsin groans and objurgates in the following dolorous and awful manner:

All confidence is lost between man and man. The bottom has fallen out of everything. Shrewd business managers are cheating God in their business professions and the devil in their bargains. Ginger is made out of mustard, and coffee of chicory. Young Hyson is raised in the cow pasture, and Young America in the dram shop. Pure wines are made of poor whiskey, and Havanas of herbs. Rascality has become a virtue, and whiskey turned to vinegar. Legislatures are marked as merchants mark goods, and the people's funds absorbed by "charitable purposes."

Governors are knocked off for fifty thousand dollars; legislatures from five thousand to twenty thousand dollars. Railroad stock is down below zero. Caucuses are "packed," and young men electioneer on the Sabbath. Fairbank's scales have taken to swindling, and old rats selling their tails to spike cannon. Jewsharps are palmed off as harps of a thousand strings, and Democrats as "genuine Republicans," sperits of just men made perfect. Sausages are adulterated, and tempting links seem to wag in the most dogged manner. Our Territory, as well as our crinoline, is indefinitely expanding. In fine, there are none truthful save horse jockeys; none patriotic save politicans; none talented but those who make "on change" of a grocery corner and cheat out of the needy what they give to the Lord.

Arrival of the Arabia's Mails.

We received our files of foreign papers brought by the Arabia at Boston. The following is the only additional news of interest not already given in our telegraphic dispatches:

The War News.

The Paris correspodent of the Globe gives some details of the hosts marshalled between the Rhine and the Alps. At Antipes there are 12,000 men; at Grenoble 40,000; at Valence 30,000; at Lyons 50,000; at Besancon 20,000. At Toulon there are transports for 60,000 men and materials; and out of the 80,000 troops in Algeria it is stated that 50,000 are expected to be drafted into Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the night of the 7th, says that all the news during the day was excessively warlike. The director-general of the Sardinian railways had had a long interview with the Emperor. It was announced that the National Guard of Paris was likely to be increased from 30,000 men to 150,000, so as to render the regular army of Paris available for a campaign. Lastly, it was reported that the English squadron at Malta had been ordered to the Adriatic.

TURIN, April 8.—Letters from Milan announce the arrival at that town of two battalions of Croats. Orders had been issued to the railway directors to hold their in readiness for the transport of a fresh *corps d'armes* of 25,000 men. The roads were incumbered with material for war and army stores. Nearly 10,000 volunteerrs for the Piedmontese service have arrived here—Turin.

VIENNA, Friday, April 8.—A numerous *corps d'armee* was reviewed here to-day, on the Schmelzer practising ground, in the presence of the Emperor. The troops were most enthusiastic. The formation of a new batallion of grenadiers, to be attached to the army in Italy, and the augmentation of already existing batallions, by calling in conscripts, &c., has been decided on.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the Austrain government has proposed to France a general disarmament. If France accepts the proposition, peace will probably be maintained, but if she reject it war is almost inevitable.

The Paris correspondent of the Times hints that refusal of Piedmont to disarm is made at the instigation of France. As this disarming is the preliminary condition demanded by Austria before entering the Congress, there is a probability that the powers most interested will not take part in the proceedings, and a congress without the principals would be a nugatory affair.

Application for Stay of Execution.

ALBANY, April 23.—The counsel for Mrs. Hartung, sentenced to be hung on Wednesday next, this morning made application before the Third Judicial Court for stay of execution, with the intent to obtain a new trial. It is thought that the court will not grant it. The Governor has expressed a determination not to interfere with the sentence of the law. One of the strong grounds urged is that the unfortunate woman should not be executed until after her paramour is tried, as it may be shown that she should not suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Steam Boat Explosion.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—The steamer St. Nicholas has exploded. The boat and cargo is a total loss.—Forty-two persons killed and missing, mostly those connected with the boat.

RAPID INCREASE.—The population of the United States increases nearly one million a year, or two thousand every day.

☞ The Cleveland Plaindealer, a democratic organ, having read the returns from Connecticut, exclaims, "Farewell, old Nutmeg."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamship City of Washington.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1859.

The Steamship *City of Washington* arrived here yesterday. She brings news from Liverpool to the 13th inst., the day of her sailing.

War rumors were more alarming. But on the 11th rumors gained currency that Austria had proposed and the other Powers had assented to disarming before the meeting of Congress at Vienna; in consequence, the French journals slightly modified their tone.

The Austrian troops in Lombardy continued to advance and threaten the Piedmont frontiers.

Parliament will probably be dissolved in about a week. Electioneering is actively progressing.

The Paris Bourse closed buoyant on the 12th.

The House of Commons has rejected the resolution in favor of ballot by three majority.

The latest Continental advices continue pacific.

LIVERPOOL, April 13th, 1859.

Cotton—The sales for the past three days reach 21,000 bales, market closing dull at a decline of 1-16d. a ⅛d; lower qualities declined most. But little speculative enquiry. Circulars quote Middling Orleans at 7¼d., and Middling Uplands at 7d.

Flour firm. Wheat has an advancing tendency.—Corn steady at 5s. 8d. a 5s. 11d. for yellow, and 7s. 2d. a 7s. 4d for white.

Provisions buoyant. Sugar, Rice and Coffee are quiet.

Rosin dull at 4s. 6d. for Common; 6s. 6d. a 11s. for medium; and 13s. 9d. for fine qualities.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 42s.

Three Days Later.—The Steamer Circassia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 27th, 1859.

The Steamer Circassia was boarded of Cape Race yesterday, and her news brought here by the yacht of the associated press, by which means we have Liverpool dates to the 16th instant.

Peace negotiations were progressing slowly. Austria refuses to take part in a Congress without a previous simultaneous disarming. The latest complexion of affairs is quite warlike. Paris letters speak of peace as hopeless. The French troops were assuming threatening positions and warlike preparations were continued. The Paris Bourse was depressed.

The statement of the English Ministry to Parliament, with reference to the affairs of Europe had been postponed until the 18th.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 16th, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the week 43,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d. on lower and 1-16d. on middling qualities—market closing quiet. Sales on speculation 3,000, and for export 5,500 bales.

Fair Orleans	8⅛d.
Middling Orleans	7 5-16d.
Fair Uplands	7⅛d.
Middling Uplands	7d.

Stock at Liverpool 407,000 bales, of which 341,000 are American.

Flour quiet, but holders demand an advance.

Wheat has an advancing tendency.

Corn quiet; yellow 5s. 8d. a 6s.; white 7s. 3d. a 7s. 6d.

Sugar dull and 6d. lower.

Rice buoyant, and advanced 6d.

Rosin dull at 4s. 6d., and forced sales, at 4s. 3d.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 41s. to 41s. 6d.

Consols for money and account 94⅞ a 95⅜.

VERY LATEST.

Cotton very dull and declining. Flour firm.—Wheat firm at full prices. Corn firm with more enquiry.

Later from California.

The Steamer St. Louis has arrived from Aspinwall. She brings $1,723,000 in specie from California.

A fearful earthquake had destroyed a great part of City of Quito. The loss is estimated at three millions of dollars, and five thousand lives supposed to have been lost.

The American Consulate at Valparaiso had been forcibly entered by a mob, and the Consul imprisoned.

WASHINGTON, April 26th, 1859.

Outbreak in Utah.

Advices received at St. Louis, from Utah, state that affairs are in a threatening condition, and it was feared that an outbreak would take place.

The Sickles Case—Acquittal!

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1859—A. M.

The Jury in the above case was out about an hour. The verdict of acquittal was greeted with uproarious applause. The whole City was a scene of the greatest enthusiasm. Immense crowds in carriages and on foot escorted Mr. SICKLES to a friend's house. In the evening the Marine Band serenaded his Counsel. Speeches, congratulations and social enjoyment were the order of the day and evening.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28th, 1859.

The steamship Tennessee from Vera Cruz at this port brings later dates from Mexico.

Miramon had succeeded in getting back to the Capital with diminished forces. The liberal forces had been driven from Tacubaya and Chepultepec.

The English Minister had ordered the British fleet to collect a million and a half of dollars from the Custom-House at Vera Cruz, and in case of a refusal to pay, to bombard the City.

Miramon solemnly protests against our recognition of the Juarez government, and has banished the American Consul from the Capital.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1859.

English letters state that the Atlantic Cable Company will probably lay a new cable next year, and will spend one hundred thousand dollars in endeavoring to resuscitate the old one this summer.

CHARLESTON, April 28th 1859.

The Steamship Isabel has arrived with dates from Havana up the 25th. The island is quiet and nothing heard of the anticipated revolt.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 28th, 1859.—A. M.

The Cotton market closed very dull yesterday, and quotations nominal.

Wheat buoyant and no sales of Southern.

Corn firm; white 80 a 86, yellow 83½ a 88 cents per bushel.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 53 a 53½ cents per gallon.

Rosin firm at $1 70.

Rice dull at 3½ a 4½ cents per lb.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Odd Fellows' Celebration to-day was a brilliant and imposing affair. The oration was delivered by Robert B. Boylston, Esq., of South Carolina, and was well received by a large audience. The day was pleasant, and everything passed off satisfactorily.

Fresh Troubles in Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, April 25.—Utah advices represent the state of affairs in that territory as threatening.—Judge Cradlebaugh had discharged the juries, they refusing to find bills against certain murderers. Owing to the excited state of popular feeling, one thousand troops had been moved to the neighborhood. Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation taking ground with the Mormon sentiment. The danger of an outbreak was imminent. Besides the difference between Governor Cumming and Col. Johnston, there is an open rupture between the executive and the judiciary.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Proposed New Constitutional Convention in Kansas—Another Hpplication for Admission as a State.

The people of Kansas, by an inconsiderable number of votes, and in fact by the vote of a small minority of the whole number of legal votes in the Territory, authorized the call of a convention to form a State Constitution. Not more than one in five of the voters took the trouble to go to the polls on that momentous question. The people, being no longer subject to the influence of the anti-slavery agitators, were far from being very desirous of taking upon themselves the burden of supporting a State Government. A census of the population was ordered at the late session of Congress, and there is not much doubt that the Territory will come into the Union as a State, at the next session, and probably with a constitution prohibiting slavery.—There was never the least ground for the supposition that the Territory was adapted to the employment of slavelabor, and it will, ere long, be found that it is not adapted to any other kind of labor. Excepting the margins of water courses, the Territory is barren and utterly incapable of supporting a population, white or black, free or slave. The gold fever which arose in the western part of the Territory last fall has attracted population to that point from States in the vicinity, but for which temporary event it could hardly be expected that the Territory would contain a sufficient population to entitle it to admission under the English bill.—Neither Kansas nor Nebraska, nor any of the territory beyound or towards the Rocky Mountains, out of which it is expected to carve half a dozen States will ever be fit to be admitted into the Union on a footing with the great States of New York and Virginia. The whole territory mentioned will never, taken as a whole, be worth as much as Berks county, in Pennsylvania. It is time for the Senate to consider this matter, and assign a limit to the introduction of a mob of rotten borough States.

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From the Virginia Index.

Charges of Extravagance against the Democratic Party—The "New Capitol" and the Costly Furniture Therefor—Looking-Glasses, Hair-Brushes, &c., &c.

The Opposition expect to make considerable capital in this canvass out of their charge of extravagance against the Democratic party. They assert, in general terms, that an astounding amount has been expended under Democratic rule, in these latter days, but when called on for specifications, they are very slow to answer. There is one subject, however, in connection with the expenditures upon which they delight to dwell, and that is the extension of the National Capitol, and the *furnishing* of the same. The cost of the building of the new capitol, and of the furniture which has been placed in it, is absolutely shocking to the republican sensibilities of the editors and orators of the Opposition. Upon the subject of looking-glasses, hair-brushes, &c., they are particularly eloquent in their denunciation. It so happens that in this instance, as in numerous others in connection with the national expenditures to which we referred a few days since, the assailants are wounded "by the rebound of their own balls," *a la mode* Ben Hardin's adversary. That this is the case, the fair and impartial reader must necessarily admit, when he is put in possession of the following facts:

Millard Fillmore, "the model President" of the Opposition, inaugurated the "Capitol Extension," and thus created the necessity for all the subsequent expenditures, including looking-glasses and other furniture.—In this same connection we may remark that Mr. Fillmore inaugurated, also, the aqueduct for supplying the city of Washington with water, the cost of which is enormous. Nor is this all. Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, under the "model President," recommended the building of houses for the residences of all the members of the Cabinet. The adoption of this recommendation would have involved an expenditure of at least a million of dollars. And yet the friends of Mr. Fillmore and his Secretary of the Interior, can now speak and write, without blushing, of extravagant *Democratic* expenditures upon the public buildings!

As combs, hair-brushes, et cetera, figure so conspicuously in the campaign documents of the Opposition, we will state that, according to our information, each of the Committee Rooms is furnished with a hair-brush and a comb; whether by law, or in accordance with a long standing custom, we are not able to say. Concerning the pen-knives, scissors, etc., about which so much has been said, we will remark, that, under the present law, each member is entitled to $45 worth of stationery for the long session, and $25 for the short; and he takes that stationery out of anything that is in the office, furnished by the Clerk of the House through the Postmaster, who is the salesman. Sometimes the whole is consumed in stationery, and then, if not so, if any surplus shall be left, he takes that surplus out of whatever he may choose to select, *or in money*. If the same law was in existence while Mr. Goggin was a member, we take it for granted that he regularly drew the amount to which he was entitled under it. As that estimable and honorable gentleman did not refuse to receive $824 for contesting a seat to which he was not legally entitled, it is hardly to be presumed that he had any constitutional or conscientious scruples about the receipt of $70 per term, to which he *was* legally entitled. Yet, he ought to have indignantly refused it, if there be any reason or justice in the present clamor of the Opposition!

The Contingent Fund of the House and Senate is estimated by the clerks of the two bodies—and we may remark, *en passent*, that Dickens, who is now, and has been for many years, clerk of the Senate, is a *Whig*.—Cullom, the predecessor of the present Clerk of the House, was, and is, a bitter foe to the Democracy. All that the Committees of Finance in the two Houses can do, is to ascertain as nearly as possible the accuracy of their calculations, and then make appropriations accordingly. The estimates for the Committee of Ways and Means are furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the estimates for the Contingent Fund necessary for each House are furnished by its clerk. It is impossible for the Committee of Ways and Means to tell whether every appropriation is right or advisable. They can only make such an examination as the opportunities will allow. There are committees on expenditure in each department of the government, whose business it is to ascertain whether the money appropriated is properly applied, and whether the number of offices and amount of expenditures can be reduced, and to report thereon. Yet these committees do not meet to perform their duties, nor have they met for years. They did not meet in Mr. Goggin's time, and there is no evidence to show that he ever attempted to call them together.

We think the Opposition have far more to lose than gain by agitating the subject of the extravagant expenditures of the Federal Government. We know they must suffer from it, if *all* the facts of the case are presented.

EX-EMPEROR SOLOQUE.—A late Jamaica letter says: "The redoubtable Soulouque, who has honored us by making this island his home, is held in great veneration by the negros here, with whom it is an unpardonable offence for any one to say aught against the fallen Majesty. He walked out once, but a troop of little dirty urchins of both sexes soon gathered around him, and his sable Majesty, fearing one of them might, with something more dangerous than a "bare bodkin," "his quietus make," soon made haste to get home and never stir out on foot again. It was given out when Soulouque first arrived here that he was immensely rich, but it turns out to be all false. Not that whilst he tyranized over his countrymen he did not misappropriate enough of the public revenue as would make him on his loss of power, still a man of wealth; but it appears that his minister was a rogue of little more cuteness than his master.—All the produce that the wily prime minister had orders to ship to Europe, the sale to be invested in his master's name, he took care to ship on his own behalf. He is now gone to Europe, where he will live at ease upon the ill-got wealth which Soulouque calculated to fall back upon."

THE IMMENSE COAL FIELDS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Professor Rogers has finished his long expected work on the "Geology of Pennsylvania," and it is issued in the United States and in England. The English reviewers appear a little astonished at the immense coal fields of the United States, beside which their own are diminutive. The coal fields of Great Britain are in extent about 5,400 square miles. Those of the United States are 196,850 square miles. While the amount of workable coal in Great Britain is put down at 190,000,000,000 tons, that of North America is set down at 4,000,000,000,000, or 22 times greater in amount than the mines of Great Britain. An English paper, commenting upon these facts, says: "When we reflect upon what has been achieved by the produce of the coal fields of Britain, and then endeavor to anticipate the mining of the vast fields of the United States upon an extensive scale, we are led to forecast a future of almost boundless enterprise of that wonderful country."

Petersburg Express.

SHEEP CULTURE IN TEXAS.—The Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer, of the 19th ult., says: "Several large flocks of sheep have lately passed through town for the different ranches around. The business is still increasing in interest, and we hear of many, not only in our own county, but all over Western Texas, who contemplate going into it at an early day."

California.

We give some items in addition to our telegraphic reports yesterday, from California. The dates are to the 5th instant:

The *Roanoke*, *Jamestown*, and storeship *Relief*, were at Aspinwall, all well.

The attempted revolution in San Salvador, was speedily put down.

The advices from Nicaragua are only to March 28th, and generally confirm the news already received.

A fearful earthquake had destroyed the city of Quito, with a loss of over 1000 lives. Quito is the capital of the Republic of Ecuador, South America.

It was quite a handsome, flourishing place, with a population variously estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000 souls. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes on former occasions.

Dr. Territt, U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, who had a difficulty with the principal actors in the outbreak on the 28th February, took refuge in a house which was twice invaded by armed police, and several young men taken prisoners. The first time they were driven out by the energetic department of the Consul and his lady, but the next day they were forced to submit under protest. Trevitt's exequator had been cancelled by the government.

The revolution in Chili had been nearly quelled. At an engagement in Loqumbo (?) the government forces were compelled to retire with a loss of 95 men. The revolutionists lost nearly double that number.

In Bolivia the opposition party were beaten in an engagement with the government forces, with a loss of 60 killed. Gen. Cordoba had made his appearance on the frontiers, and troops were sent against him.

The blockade at Guayaquil continues.

The loss at Quito by the earthquake, is stated at three millions of dollars. The loss of life is given by some as high as five thousand. A number of small towns to the northward were also destroyed, and some damage occasioned in Guayaquil.

CAREER OF AN EDITOR.—John Milton Crane, editor of the Bonham (Texan) Independent, was shot and killed on the 29th inst., by Mathews Saddler, who he had caned a few hours before. The New Orleans Picayune says:

Crane was taken home and his wounds pronounced mortal. He lingered in great agony for four hours.—He retained his senses to the last. His distracted wife hung around his bed soothing and comforting him in his great trial. His two children, one an infant of only four months, and the other some two years old, were unconscious of the deep tragedy passing before their eyes, cooing and playing about his pillow. Occasionally the mother would raise them up to kiss their dying father, who, to the very last, seemed only concerned about their future welfare.

Crane was a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was born in May, 1824. Before he was eleven years of age, having heard of the revolutionary struggle in Texas, he ran away from home to join the Texans, and arrived at Galveston just after the battle of San Jacinto. He was accidently poisoned; found sick by a friend of the family, and taken home. He had in the meantime lost father and mother. Of his own accord, he entered a printing office and worked hard—learning his trade by day, and studying by night by the feeble light of bits of candle that he picked up about the office.—When the Crittenden expedition to Cuba was organized, Crane was one of its most active friends, and canvassed several of the Southern States to raise means for it.—After the failure of the expedition, he returned to the printing business, and established a paper, called the Democrat, at Boonville, Missouri. In a couple of years, he sold out; removed to Tennessee, started another paper; again sold; removed to Texas; started a paper at Goliad, again sold out; purchased the hotel at Indianola; married a niece of Hon. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina; got tired of hotel keeping; removed to Bonham; started the Independent; and was doing well; when his career was sadly and bloodily ended.

The Result of the Echo Case.

The brig Echo (or Putnam) was captured last summer, off the coast of Cuba, by the United States sloop-of-war Dolphin, with three hundred Africans on board. The Africans were returned to Africa by the government of the United States. The brig Echo was condemned, sold and for

War and Debt in Europe.

After a peace of forty-four years, there are elements in motion now which threaten a retrograde movement in the affairs of Europe. A return to strife and a renewal of the expenditure of that capital which has been so long accumulating, notwithstanding the efforts of the government by what is called the protective or restrictive system to keep the masses of the people poor, and to make the wealth of the country pass through the hands of the government and its protected defendants.—The wars of the early part of the present century created those vast debts, which have been the means of extracting the proceeds of industry from labor, and putting them into the pockets of stockholders and rentiers. In the immense debts thus created might be recognized bonds to keep the peace for the future, but long years of prosperity have caused those debts to diminish, if not absolutely, at least in proportion to the national wealth. The annual cost of the debts of France and England we learn as follows :

	1800.	1822.	1852.	1857.
France, annual charge,	$7,500,000	49,297,000	85,500,000	95,872,171
England, do	7,912,000	154,448,400	134,400.000	129,877,686

These sums represent the amount collected from the annual industry, and paid over to the creditors of the governments, which borrowed mostly for war purposes. The entire value of these debts depends now upon the preservation of peace, and all those appliances which enable the payers to earn wherewith to discharge the annual demand. A strong government which can preserve the general tranquility, and promote that productive industry on which its revenues depend, will receive the confidence of present creditors and future lenders.—It is confidence in the government alone which sustains the present value of stock securities, and France, in 1848, gave a fearful example of the effect of governmental change upon those values. In November, 1847, the government effected a loan of £250,000,000 in a three per cent. stock, with the house of Rothschild, at £75.25 ; a rate which represented the then credit of the government of Louis Phillippe. In the following February the revolution occurred, the third which Rothschild had taken at 75.25 fell to 33., which would indicate a loss of £103,000, but his contract was cancelled, and the funds have since fluctuated as follows :

	—Government—		Bank
	4½ ₱cts.	3 ₱cts.	Shares
Louis Philippe.....Jan. —, 1848,	£116.25	£75.75	3,180
Provincial Gov'ment.Mar. —, "	97.50	58.00	2,400
National Workshops.April 1, "	59.50	33.25	1,173
Elections.....April 25, "	60.50	49.75	1,180
Installation of Constituent Assembly....May 11, "	73.75	49.50	1,220
Insurrection of June.July 1, "	69.50	60.60	1,275
Repression.....July 8, "	80.00	51.50	1,300
Foreign Affairs.....Dec. 1, "	66.15	44.05	1,380
Election of President.Dec. 18, "	79.40	48.15	1,780
Return of confidence.May 1, 1849,	90.00	58.25	2,400
Ledru Rollin and Barbès.....May 21, "	77.75	47.15	2,165
Insurrect'n of June 13.June13, "	81.20	50.25	2,175
Repression.....June 11, "	85.75	52.50	2,200
Pacification of Lyons.June 18, "	87.50	54.80	3,375
Closed year.....Dec. 31, "	92.20	57.20	2,350
Peace to Coup d'Etat —, 1851,	91.60	56.50	2,125
After the Coup d'Etat —, 1851,	102.20	66.06	2,575
" Empire.....Mar. —, 1853,	106.70	81.20	2,550
Russian War.....' " —, 1854,	91.60	68.75	3,000
" " .....July — 1855,	92.00	65.70	3,300
Peace.....' " —, 1856,	94.50	74.40	4,200
" .....' " —, 1857,	93.00	64.70	2,890
" .....Dec. —, 1858,	96.75	73.10	3,010
Austrian War.....Jan. —, 1859,	97.50	68.50	2,835
" " .....April 1, "	96.00	69.10	2,860

These figures indicate pretty clearly the dread which the French public had of those incapable and dissolute robbers and assassins who, under the name of republicans, were jeopardizing the nation and even civilization. During the year 1850, when those persons were plotting the downfall of the constitution and the constitution and the deposition of the President, continued alarm prevailed, and this was quieted only when the President crushed the plotters in the midst of their projected crimes.—The rentes rose ten per cent at once. We must not, however, demand from the fluctuations of the rentes more than they can indicate. Nevertheless, if they are not an exact indication of the real prosperity of the country, they constitute an excellent thermometer for judging of the confidence which the country has in the government. Since February, each time the government has been led away by revolutionary ideas, or menaced by the violence of insurrection, there being an interruption of industrial progress, the general disquietude manifested itself by the quotations of the rente ; whilst each time that the government got into sure hands, confidence showed itself by a rise in quotations ; and the declaration by the new Emperor, that " Empire is peace," gave a greater firmness to the prices. The Russian war caused a new loan of 1.250.000,000 March, 1854, another of 500,000,000 Jan., 1855, and again of f.750,000,000 July, 1855, together f.1,500,000,000, or nearly $300,000,000. These loans were issued in 3 per cents at 65.25, and 4 1-2 per cents at 92.50. But the operation of that war did not interfere with the productive industry of Western Europe, nor shake confidence in the government. Hence we find that the immense supply of stock, although added to a multitude of city and corporate securities put upon the market, did not depress prices, which on the other hand, rose with the return of peace. The French debt and the number of stockholders is as follows :

	1852		1856.	
	No. of Holders.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
5 cents	711,751	3,646,363,892	780,215	3,802,937,000
4½ "	1,021	19,895,600	1,979	19,616,888
4 "	3,858	59,297,775	2,658	58,379,200
3 "	94,671	1,790,637,333	235,491	3,676,607,733
Total	810,901	5,516,194,500	1,820,338	7,858,040,832

Thus in three years of war the amount of debt increased 2,000 millions, or 40 per cent., and the number of holders 200,000, or 25 per cent., and the great increase has been in the three per cents., under the new mode adopted by the Emperor for raising loans. The average of the rents in 3 per cent. is 500f. per head, against 600f. in 1852. That operation drew out and utilized an immense amount of money that had been hoarded of the $300,000,000 which he borrowed for the Russian war, and it has been estimated that one-half was drawn in the shape of specie from places where it was as useless as in the bottom of a mine. Hence that sum equal to three years product of California was at a dash added to the current coin of the world. The influence of that coin greatly stimulated the speculation that succeeded, and caused the more regular collection of general taxes. The price of stocks now is at the same point at which they stood in March, 1854. The effect of European war, if it did not directly jeopardize the government in France, would cause a great increase in the amount of debt, and involve the interest now of 200,000 more rentiers than it did 6 years since. Nevertheless the price of the stocks stands at this moment higher than at previous periods since 1842, with the exception of March, 1853, and in July, 1856. There is in the figures no evidence of that public dread of war in France which so many writers would have us believe.—There is evidently among a largely increased number of government creditors the greatest confidence in the statistics of affairs.—*U. S. Economist.*

Not long since officer Van Stan, of Detroit, discovered a very ingenious and novel dodge on the part of a number of servant girls connected with one of the principal hotels of that city, by which they made the prevailing expansion of hoops available for purposes not originally set down among the qualifications of the article. He discovered a place on Bicubcan-street where a large quantity of property was collected which he knew came from a hotel. By dint of research he got a list of the names of eight girls belonging to the same hotel, who had conveyed the property thither, under cover of their petticoats, by means of large canvass bags attached to the hoops. In this way they had carried out hams, legs of mutton, glass and crockery ware, bed clothing, provisions of all kinds, and no end of small trumpery such as is easily picked up around a large hotel. On searching their apartments the capacious pockets were found which had been the means of all this conveyance, and in the trunk of one who had shown a remarkable penchant for imitating the spread of the lady boarders was discovered two or three pecks of eggs, a large quantity of tea and coffee, and various other ingriedients in the provison line, sufficient in quantity to start a small grocery. It was currently stated that the same young lady confessed to an attempt to carry out a half barrell of beer in the same manner, but failed for want of a second half barrel to balance her " patent extension " on the other side.

Mind your own Business.

Did the reader ever receive this advice? Did he ever think that every one, to succeed in his business, must "stick to it ?"—that he must give the *mind* to it ? Dr. Magoon said these important truths in a lecture to young men on this subject. He said, also, that every man ought to have some business, as industry is a duty binding on all, rich as well as poor. True. A man with no object in life but the pursuit of pleasure, can never possess real manliness. So, *we* think, every *woman* ought to have a purpose in life—a business—some industrial pursuit—for a human drone should not burden society. The human drone can not become a type of his kind ; the process of development is arrested, and he is an imperfect individual. We think that woman is entitled to some business, as well as man is. The lecturer said, "No man is born who has not a business form with him, to which he is specially adapted—one in which he can excell." Woman ! what is *your* congenial " business form ?"—If man has one—and he has—so have you.

From the Boston Post.

The Ministerial Crisis: Progress of the Democratic Element.

A little while ago the London Times affected to be little and ridicule the Reform movement in England, and stoutly denied that the public mind was stirred about it. This movement is an index of the Democratic element, of its progress and its power ; and what it has become may be inferred from the fact that it has well nigh hurled the Derby Ministry from power. Instead of resigning, however, after their defeat, the Ministers have decided to appeal to the people ; and there the Derby scheme has got to encounter all that it had to meet in the Commons. A more miserable piece of fogyism never was got up than their measure of reform, and it is fair to presume that the public opinion of England will give it its deserts.

Parties in England are certainly strangly mixed up. According to some of the journals, the most of those who voted against Lord Derby declared, in explicit terms, they would consent to anything rather than a return to power of Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston. At present the Tories are not by themselves in a majority, but the Liberals are by no means united.

A great barrier to the union of the Liberals is the reform question. The leading Whigs, those great aristocratic families who give the law to their party, in their pride of caste or fear of change, hesitate to concede enough to conciliate the popular element as represented in Mr. Bright. The difficulty this element has had to contend with all along is that of having been betrayed by its leaders. Thus the great Edmund Burke, so long a good Democrat, when bought by a pension, became, after he broke with Fox, a perfect monomaniac on the Tory side—abusing everything in the shape of liberty, and supporting in a hard, unfeeling, and most arrogant way, everything in the shape of power. This has been, to a less degree, the case also with Henry Brougham. When these great liberty advocates rung out democratic truth, the Crown and its supporters dealt out them in return nothing but ostracism and denunciation ; when they turned, then were showered on them titles, pensions and flattery. England needs a race of Sam Adams men. Time will show whether Bright, who has become a power in England, will be one of such a mould, and hence will remain true to the cause he so nobly advocates, or whether he, too, will at length rest in place—the common burial ground of British patriots.

The characters most prominently named for a future Premiership are Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston—co-operators in free trade, but not of original party affinities. Lord John is in grain a Whig ; that is, as somebody said, he believes in the Divine right of Lords and Commons. Lord Palmerston, in grain, is a Tory, who, the same analyzer said, believes in the Divine right of Kings ; the men who think the people ought to be recognized in reality, as they are recognized in this country, are the political descendants of those Republicans of the time of Charles II. whom the profligates, morally and politically, of those times calumniated, and whose leaders, like Russell and Sydney, they murdered. The noble lineage, by the immortal light of Milton's constellation of principles, can be traced downwards to the present hour ; and Francis Bright is the recognized leader of the band. Not that either he or his predecessors would turn monarchie England into a Republic ; but that they would recognise more fully England's manhood in the Government. Bright's time is not yet come. It is something, and a good deal, when it is said in England, that, though Bright is repugnant to Lord John and his conservative friends, and his reform notions are hated by Lord Palmerston and his friends, yet that neither can get along without him. Let us take one observation for the purpose of measuring the strides of British democratic progress. In our revolutionary days, the type of this Republican element was, we believe, Major Cartright. Now, though his books are as true as the eternal principles of truth and justice, yet he had not a feather's weight in the political scale, and in his day, if twelve men or upwards ventured upon the daring act of holding a public meeting to discuss political measures, their lot was the penitentiary. The same political element to-day commands the respect and the consideration of both the two British parties. Has there not been progress ?

The great question that will enter into the elections must necessarily be that of Parliamentary Reform ; and the popular party could desire no better issue. The masses of the British nation seem to be getting strong in the conviction that such a small dose of reform as either Lord Palmerston or Lord Derby would give, would be only such as would cheat them into a state of peace, and be only intended to preserve to the existing orders their privileges and power.

Trial by Jury in England.

We feel very much like giving three cheers for the only American born lord in the House of Peers ; and because, when British born lords made an onslaught on trial by jury, he, Lord Lyndhurst, with a flash of his youthful mental vigor, manfully stood up and resisted Lord Campbell proposed in civil cases to have a majority instead of unanimity decide, when Lord Lyndhurst made a capital speech in reply. The pretext for the fundamental change is that juries sometimes disagree, and also compromise in questions of damages. In nineteen cases out of twenty, Lord Lyndhurst said, a jury agrees ; and what is to be gained, in the compromise point, by making nine give a verdict ? Must not they too compromise ? " The cases," grandly said Lord Lyndhurst,

" are very rare in which one or two persons hold out, and do not agree with the rest of the jury. And because cases of this kind occasionally occur will you, for that slight inconvenience, make an alteration in the fundamental law of the country, and the great system of trial by jury ? What is the consequence if a jury disagrees and is discharged ? Nothing more than this —that there is a new trial ; and what proportion do the new trials ordered on this account bear to those that take place from other reasons, even from the courts in London ? Two or three a year is the very utmost. I was formerly one of the judges of a common law court, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. I sat in London, and I went on circuit ; and during the whole time I held the office not one instance ever occurred of a jury being discharged for want of unanimity.—I have presided as a judge in Wales ; I do not know if any noble lord is present connected with that principality ; but its people are not very apt to abandon any opinion they have once formed. Yet even in Wales not one instance occurred while I administered justice in that part of the world, of a juryman holding out. That is a pretty good experience. (Laughter.) I practised many years at the bar, in the Court of Common Pleas, and in that period I recollect only one instance of it, but that was a remarkable instance ; one juryman did hold out against the other eleven ; it was a special jury, and the question was one of great importance. The person who held out was a merchant of eminence named Barclay. I remember the whole case as if it occurred yesterday. The jury held out the whole night, and next morning was discharged. The case came on for trial again before another jury, and the result was a unanimous verdict in favor of the opinion entertained by Mr. Barclay, and that verdict was never disturbed. Now, under what my noble and learned friend contends for, gross injustice would have been done in this case ; the eleven would have carried the first verdict, and it would have been a verdict contrary to law, and inconsistent with the facts. During the last ten years, with the exception of the case that is the foundation of this bill, there has been no instance in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, of any jury having remained out all night in consequence of disagreement. And not only so, but no case during those ten years has occurred on any of the circuits."

And so the venerable man went on in a way worthy of a Lord Camden when he was fighting the general verdict battle. Others said good things ; others vindicated trial by jury because it was five hundred years old ; others called upon the House " to stand by the ancient ways ;" but Lord Lyndhurts, with a sort of American instinct, vindicated the present mode on the ground of reason ; just as one of the sovereigns of the country would vindicate the great liberty safeguard. What did it matter that the shallow and arrogant " Lord Kingsdown " declared how absurd it was " that twelve men, taken at haphazard from the community," who after could not properly comprehend a question, still should decide questions ! The bill was rejected, only seven voting for it.

All honor to Lord Lyndhurst !

FATALITY AMONG THE SWINE.—We learn from different sources that the farmers of this county have lost a considerable number of hogs. The disease with which they die cannot be accounted for. We understand they are taken with a cough and spasms, and seem to be chilled until they die. Can any one suggest a remedy for this disease ?—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

Appointment.

JOHN TAYLOR, esq., Postmaster at Goldsboro, has received from President BUCHANAN, a commission re-appointing him to the office for four years from the third of March last. We are sure this arrangement will give entire satisfaction to all concerned, and no man can be found who will be more faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duties.—*Tribune.*

CHINA TREES.—The Mobile Tribune learns from a citizen of that city, that the China tree was introduced into this country before the revolutionary war, by a mercantile firm of Philadelphia and Eatonton, North Carolina, which traded with China. The first tree was planted in the former city, but, under an apprehension that it would not live in so northern a climate, it was removed to Eatonton, where it grew apace and was greatly admired. After it commenced blooming, the people came as many as twenty and thirty miles to see it. From this single tree, it was propagated through the country, and now, in most of our cities, it is one of the commonest of our shade trees. The first tree was still vigorous twenty years ago.

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.—A man named Sessoms, a passenger on the Fanny from Wilmington on Wednesday last, was missing when the boat arrived at the Old Ferry Landing, nine miles below this place, and has not since been seen or heard of. The Captain of the Fanny last saw him at Elizabeth, when Sessoms asked to be Landed at the Old Ferry. There is scarcely a doubt that he walked or fell overboard and was drowned.—*Fay. Observer, 25th inst.*

" SEND US ONE OF THEM THINGS."—A prominent hardware house in Cincinnati received a day or two since, the following order :

——, Sangamon Co., Ill., March 18.

—— & Co. : *Sirs*—Send us one of them d——d things that makes such a h—l of a noise about a hotel. We've opened a hotel here last week, and want to make as much noise as anybody. Send bill.

J. R. P. & BRO.

P. S.—A feller here says they call them gongs in Terre Haute.

A FATALIST.—A Western paper publishes the following :

I knew an old man who believed that what was to be would be. He lived in a region infested by very savage Indians. He always took his gun with him, but this time found that some of his family had taken it out.—As he would not go witLout it his friends tantalized him by saying that there was no danger of the Indians ; that he would not die till his time came, any how. " Yes," says the old fellow, " but suppose I was to meet an Indian and his time was come, it would'nt do not to have my gun."

COTTON GOODS FOR INDIA.—The latest advices from Manchester state that there has been a prodigious impetus given to the trade by the demand in cotton goods for India. Mr. Bright says that you cannot push our goods a mile further into any part of India without finding customers waiting for you. There appears to be no limit in trading with 150,000,000 or 200,000,000 of persons, if you will only give him a chance of reaping the fruits of their industry and securing the enjoyment of that which they produce.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.—Mighty is the influence of woman over the hearts of men. When the sun has retired behind the Western horizon, and clouds hang o'er the earth in a fearful and threatening manner, nothing so animating as the soft whisper of woman, " I am with thee." That influence leads the warrior to the battle field—causes all lurid lights to burn brilliantly, and scatters in man's path the most cheering prospects when she speaks in low anthems—" I am with thee."

The other day we saw several Irish laborers trying to decipher a notice headed " public sale." the notice, although written tolerable plain, could not be read by the Emeralders, and they requested us to read it for them, which of course we did. At the conclusion, one of them turned to his comrades and remarked in a very impressive tone : " Well, be jabers, I'll never buy of a man who's so nagardly that he wont get his advertisements printed ; he chated the printer ; and he'd chate me." They all acquiesced in his decision.

A SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—It is said by somebody, who pretends to know all about it, that the following is a sure remedy for the felon :

" Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir it in air-slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and change the composition once in twenty minutes and a cure is certain."

We happen to know that the above is a certain remedy, and recommend it to any one who may be troubled with that disagreeable ailment.—*Buffalo Advocate.*

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

A SPRING MEDICINE,
A FAMILY MEDICINE,
A GOOD MEDICINE.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES SICK HEADACHE.

CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES CHRONIC DIORRHŒA,
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS.

☞See advertisement in another column.
March 25, 1859 30-2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms :

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety ; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

HET HOLLANDSCH BITTER.

We have received another cirtificate out of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated 19th June, 1853.

PETER DANE, a Hollander, desires us to publish in the *Nieuwsbode*, that the Holland Bitters entirely cured him of indigestion, Fever and Debility, with which he suffered all the spring. Peter Dane is grateful to the proprietors of this great remedy, and takes this way of recommending it to his countrymen. J. QUINTUS,

Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.
See advertisement. [April 26.—197&35-1w.

☞ WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.
March 9th, 1859

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Gibbs, JAMES K. MORRISEY, Esq., of Sampson co., to Miss M. E. GIBBS, daughter of the late Robert Gibbs.

At Front St. M. E. Church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, by Rev Charles Betts, of South Carolina, Mr. WM. N. BOWDEN and Miss LULA C. HUGGINS, daughter of the late Rev. T. Huggins of this place.

Near Chinquepin, in Duplin county, on Wednesday, the 20th April, 1859, by Henry Maxwell, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM HOUSTON, to Miss SARAH SLOAN, daughter of David Sloan, Esq.

In Duplin county, on Tuesday] the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, by Geo. Smith, Esq., Capt. DANIEL H. SIMMONS, to Miss MARIUM GRADY, all of Duplin.

In Bladen County, on the 19th inst., by John H. Clark. Mr. JOHN TURNER and Miss JANE MEARES.

In Duplin county, on Sabbath evening, the 3d inst., by Rev. Henry R. Kornegay, JONATHAN W. WILLIAMS, Esq., to Miss DOROTHY BROWN.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

In Duplin county, on the evening of the 14th inst., by Rev. Henry R. Kornegay, Mr. SIMEON GARNER, to Miss ESTHER, daughter of Mr. Jesse Quinn, all of Duplin.

DIED,

In this county, on the 21st inst., at the residence of Evan Larkins, Esq., Mrs. RHODA EVANS, aged 85 years.

On Cypress Creek, in Duplin County, N. C., on the 21st inst., at half-past 3 o'clock, p. m., THOMAS, infant son of Susan and Thomas Lanier, aged 13 days.

Thus in the early stage of life,
One lovely babe is gone to a world of bliss.

COM.

At her residence, in Columbus county, on the 15th day of April, 1859, Mrs. MARGARET JONES, in the 78th year of her age.

At Masonboro' Sound, on the 22d inst., Mr. JAMES WILSON, aged 55 years.

In Onslow county, on the 15th of April, 1859, at the residence of S. Dixon, Esq., Miss HANNAH SHEPARD, in the 78th year of her age. She had been a true and worthy member of the Primitive Baptist Church for about forty years.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	28	@	30
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 90
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ₱ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10½	@	11½
strict mid'g	00	@	11½
good mid'g	11½	@	12
COTTON BAGGING, ₱ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ₱ lb.	8	@	10
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	87½	@	90
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ₱ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ₱ doz.	12½	@	14
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel.No.1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings,Fast	3 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ₱ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ₱ lb.	15	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ₱ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62	50	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ₱ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	80	@	85
Oats	57½	@	60
Peasе, Cow	1 05	@	1 10
Do. B. Eye	1 15	@	1 20
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 35
do. white	1 50	@	1 55
Rice, rough	00	@	90
do., clean, ₱ lb.	3¾	@	4
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green,	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	0
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	85	@	90
N. River	65	@	75
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American,ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer.	0	@	00
do.hoop,ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			
F'r Boards.	11 00	@	11 25
Wide do.	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	25
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans.	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ₱ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	45	@	50
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	5 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 05
Hard	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ₱ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 75
do. in order	0 00	@	1 90
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale, 5	00	@	5 75
do. No. 1	1 75	@	4 25
do. No. 2	1 40	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 30	@	1 35
Spirits Turp., ₱ gallon	00	@	48
Varnish, ₱ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed,raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 20	@	1 30
POTATOES, Sweet, ₱ bush.	80	@	90
Irish, do.,	00 00	@	00
do. ₱ bbl.,	1 50	@	1 75
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams		@	13
Middlings		@	11¼
Shoulders		@	11
Hog round		@	11½
Western Bacon, Middlings		@	00
Shoulders		@	0
N. C. Lard		@	12½
West'n do.		@	12
Butter		@	27
Cheese		@	11
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 00	@	19 50
Clear do.	18 00	@	18 50
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live,	20	@	40
do. dead	00	@	40
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ₱ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ₱ head, Lambs	0 00	@	1 87½
Mutton	0 00	@	1 87½
SALT, Alum, ₱ bush.	16	@	20
Liverpool, ₱ sack, ground, cargo	72½	@	75
do. fm store	80	@	90
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ₱ lb.			
Porto Rico	8¼	@	9
New Orleans,	7¼	@	8¼
Muscovado	8	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9¼	@	10
Granulated	10¾	@	11¼
SOAP, ₱ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	3 50	@	4 50
Common	1 75	@	2 25
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g,	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime,	7 00	@	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary,	4 50	@	6 00
TALLOW, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ₱ lb., Common		@	20
Medium		@	30
Fine		@	50
WOOL, ₱ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ₱ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS :

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.		Under deck.	
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.,	$ 00		$ 00	@ 30
Rosin	do.	00	00	@ 25
Spirits Turpentine	do.	00	45	@ 00
Flour	do.	00	00	@ 25
Rice, ₱ 100 lbs. gross		00	0	@ 12½
Cotton, ₱ bale,	0 00		0 00	@ 1 00
Cotton goods, ₱ foot,		00	0	@ 7
Flaxseed, ₱ bushel,		00	8	@ 10
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel,		00	5	@ 0
Wheat, ₱ bushel,		00	00	@ 8
Lumber, ₱ M.,	0 00	@5 00	5 00	@ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.				
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.		00	00	@ 35
Rosin	"	00	25	@ 30
Spirits Turpentine	"	00	50	@ 55
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel,		0	00	@ 6
Cotton, ₱ bale,	0 00		0 00	@ 1 00
Cotton goods, ₱ cubic foot,		0	0	@ 6
Rice, ₱ 100 lbs.		0	00	@ 10
Lumber, ₱ M., as to size,	0 00	@0 00	5 00	@ 6 00
TO BOSTON.				
Turpentine and Tar, ₱ bbl.		00	00	@ 40
Rosin	"	00	35	@ 40
Spirits Turpentine	"	00	00	@ 60
Cotton, ₱ bale,	0 00		0 00	@ 1 25
Ground Peas, ₱ bushel,		00	00	@ 8
Rough Rice, ₱ bushel,		0	00	@ 9
Lumber, ₱ M.,	0 00	@6 00	7 00	@ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE—For this artic le the market has ruled steady during the week just ende d, and all received has been taken for distilling purposes at $5 for new virgin, $3 05 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.; owing to the meagre arrivals there are no shippers in market. The quantity received has been light, a·d the sales foot up only 1,388 bbls. as follows :

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Friday	227	$5 00	$3 05	$1 75
Saturday	212	5 00	3 05	1 75
Monday	597	5 00	3 05	1 75
Tuesday	42	5 00	3 05	1 75
Wednesday	170	5 00	3 05	1 75
Thursday	140	5 00	3 05	1 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The mark t opened on Friday last at a decline of ¼ cent on previous quotation, and has since ruled steady at 48 cents ₱ gallon ;—receipts small and only a light stock in receivers' hands. Sales for the week as follows :

Friday..... 300 bbls. at 48 cents ₱ gallon.
Saturday... 150 " " 48 " " "
Monday.... 550 " " 48 " " "
Tuesday... 30 " " 48 " " "
Wednesday. 392 " " 48 " " "
Thursday... 30 " " 48 " " "

ROSIN—The market has ruled quite firm for all grades since the close of our last review

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1859.

☞ The ships of the Paraguay expedition are getting home. Some of them have got home already.—From the result as known, and the further statements of Commissioner Bowlin, we may estimate the amount of reliance to be placed upon half the accounts we hear from distant places, especially from places "off the road." War now is a thing of dollars and cents—a thing of wealth and civilization. Wealth is the result of well directed industry—it is in fact, accumulated labor. Now how a little hybrid affair, slightly white but mainly Indian, situated away twelve hundred miles from the sea, in the heart of South America, without intercourse with the great world, without any really skilled labor or consecutive industry, could be expected to make even a showing against a respectable American force, is a puzzle.

With a suitable light armament on hand, and the possession of sufficient authority by the executive government, all these little states might be kept in order, without any difficulty or bloodshed. They presume upon our forbearance.

But the state of things in Europe is much more serious, because if war breaks out there it can hardly fail to be a great war, although not probably a long one, for none of the powers could stand the expense of a protracted warfare. If war breaks out in Europe, its results cannot fail to be felt at the South, in the depressed price of cotton and in the advanced price of rice. Upon the whole, a war in Europe *must* be injurious to the general interests of trade in America only less than at the seat of hostilities, for such is the intimate connection between the different parts of the commercial world, that one part cannot be affected without the rest feeling it.

But apart from this—or, perhaps we ought to say a part of it is the fact that Europe is the great consumer of our cotton—the great manufacturer of cotton goods, and the great wearer of them, too. We are consumer for Europe and Europe is consumer for us. If the means of our customers are wasted, or worse than wasted in war and mutual destruction, can we look for as good a market for our cotton and other produce? We think not. It won't do to say that if Europe don't take our cotton for her factories, it can be worked up by the factories of the North—that is not the thing; the thing is to get the people able to wear the goods and pay for them. If the European factories are stopped—if the means of her people are wasted can those people buy and pay for goods? If not, how is cotton to maintain its present remunerative price?

This is a different thing from the Russian war. Then industry was little disturbed. Russia not being much of a manufacturing country, and her navy being insufficient to keep the sea, general commerce was but slightly interrupted. But if Austria and France go to war, the whole German body must become involved; and, second to England, Germany is the great consumer of cotton—greater, indeed, than France, and far greater than Italy. Hamburg is the greatest distributing mart on the continent of Europe.

Now, although the primary or at least the ostensible cause of quarrel arises out of Italian affairs, no one can presume for a moment, that hostilities, if once commenced, will be confined to that country. The French, now as formerly, will cross the Rhine and all central Europe will be in a blaze.

Wilson.

The above is the name of a beautiful and thriving town on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, said to occupy the highest point between the *termini* of the Railroad. It is high, dry and healthy, its population is moral and intelligent. It possesses, at least, a fair proportion of wealth, its merchants do a good business, and the county, of which it is the seat of government, is quite prosperous. Wilson, among other things, possesses most extensive educational facilities. With all these elements of prosperity, Wilson may fairly be expected to go ahead, and it does go ahead;—with such a population—with splendid opportunities for sending children to school, it ought to be a desirable place of residence, and it is, but——

But—what? Why, somehow or other, if we can judge from the columns of the Wilson *Ledger*, and the correspondence of the Washington *Dispatch*, there must be some unpleasant bickerings even in that pleasant community, originating in some matters connected with the schools there, which are so justly the pride of the Wilsonians. With the causes of these bickerings we are not well acquainted, and don't care to be better acquainted, for we only know of their existence to regret them. We do know Dr. Deems, principal of one institution, and esteem him highly as a gentleman, and a man of ability. We have also conceived a high opinion of Mr. Richardson, the Principal of the other institution; no doubt both will be ably sustained by competent instructors in the different branches. Why should any ferment be kept up on account of these worthy gentlemen? *They* cannot wish it. There will be room enough for both.

We make these remarks not in any intermeddling spirit, for we have nothing to say about the squabbles that have unfortunately arisen; but within a few days past we have had the pleasure of meeting both Dr. Deems and Mr. Richardson, and we may say without meaning any vague compliment, that we thought both of them well qualified to train up the rising generation and prepare them for lives of usefulness and honor, and we determined to say a few good-natured words privately—through the *Journal*—hoping that they may be taken in good part and at least do no harm.

Execution at Kenansville.

A Duplin county correspondent informs us, that yesday, Clem and Andrew, the two negroes convicted of the murder of Mr. Boyett, were hung at Kenansville, in the presence of a very large concourse of people, not a few of whom were females. It will be remembered that a boy belonging to Major Kenan was also suspected of being in some way connected with the affair, but owing to the conflicting character of the testimony before the Justices' Court, and also before His Honor, the Judge, the Grand Jury failed to find a true bill. We learn that Clem and Andrew, before being hung, re-affirmed their previous statement of the guilt of the other boy. These convicts, however, had before acted so queerly in regard to their statements as to entitle anything they could say to comparatively little weight. Of course there will always be differences of opinion about this matter, and it is not for us to pretend to know what cannot be known.—*Daily Journal, 23d inst.*

Excitement in Wilson.

The Wilson *Ledger* states that that usually last quiet town, was thrown into a state of great excitement on Saturday, by an attempt made by a man named Spaht, to shoot Mr. D. Minzesheimer of that place. Spaht does not reside there. Spaht, who is said to cherish some ill-feeling to Minzesheimer and would also appear to have swallowed a quantity of liquor, met Minzesheimer before the store of the latter at about eight o'clock, and shot at him with a revolver, but fortunately missed him. He then went into Mr. J. D. Rountree's store, and while standing in the door Minzesheimer came up and was standing in front talking with some gentlemen, when Spaht made another abortive attempt to shoot him or somebody else.

He was arrested and is now lodged in jail in default of $5,000 bail:—$2,000 for his appearance at Court to answer the charge of attempted murder, and $3,000 for his good behavior. Spaht will probably stay until after his trial is over.

☞ Hon. Warren Winslow was in town yesterday, not quite recovered from his indisposition, but able to be about. We trust that he will soon be quite restored.

☞ The Superior Court of Law for New Hanover county, commences its session here to-day, His Honor, Judge Heath, presiding. We believe there are no capital cases on the docket, and, indeed, no State case of a serious character. The civil business of suing and being sued will, therefore, occupy the most of the time, and receive the largest amount of attention. There will be plenty to do the whole of the two weeks.

☞ Senor Mata, the new Mexican Minister, passed through here yesterday, at least we noticed trunks with his name, and learn that he himself was at the Carolina Hotel. Mr. Mata looks, we believe, like any respectable Spaniard.

He served gallantly in the war between Mexico and the United States, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Cerro Gordo. While a prisoner, he was sometime in New Orleans, where he made a favorable impression upon all who met him. He is a man of education, and speaks English very correctly. His military rank is or was that of Colonel.

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The advertisement of this institution, recently established at Charlotte, will be found in another column. The getting up of this College—for it deserves that title—is a credit to the people of Charlotte. Its buildings are on a liberal scale—its professors are able and competent, and its management has been entrusted to a Board of Directors whom we know to be most worthy gentlemen.

The Simmons Case.

An intelligent correspondent has kindly furnished us with a report of the trial of John Simmons for the murder of Nathan Simmons, in Brunswick county. The evidence is essentially the same with that brought forward on the trial of Samuel Simmons for the same offence, at the last term of the Superior Court for New Hanover, pretty fully reported at the time in the Journal.

MUNICIPAL HONORS.—We notice by the *Florida News*, that DUNCAN M. BRYANT, Esq., formerly of this county, was elected Mayor of Fernandina, Florida, at the election held there on the 18th instant.

☞ The Fayetteville *Carolinian* of Saturday, publishes the proceedings of a Democratic meeting recently held at Whiteville, in Columbus county, accompanying such publication by the following remarks, which we commend to the attention of the people of Columbus.—We confess that their tone strikes us as being very strange indeed, to use no stronger expression. However, it would appear that different people have different ideas of things. The mode of talking is certainly new as addressed to a Democratic meeting by a Democratic newspaper. But let the remarks speak for themselves:

Being one of the Democratic papers in this District, we presume we may publish the proceedings of a meeting at Whiteville, Columbus Co. On reading the resolutions passed at this assembly, we must confess to a little surprise. Their whole tenor indicates that spirit which in a former issue we predicted, and we think there would be no difficulty in tracing it to its legitimate source.

Did our friends of Columbus know that our former Representative had served the District in Congress for a term of four years, and that an expression of their approval or disapproval of his course, is as little as might be expected from them? Does it not look rather suspicious that in the whole proceedings of the meeting, his name is not mentioned? Does it not seem strange that the whole object of the meeting was to call a Convention, and that in this call no specific reason is assigned for a course so new to this District.

Another thing which looks rather strange is, that their meeting did not *know how many* Democratic papers were printed in the District. How is it that the oldest paper in the District, of that political creed, is unknown to the Democrats who assembled at Whiteville? We had thought that the "Carolinian" was the only Democratic paper, except the "Journal," in the 3d Congressional District. Were they afraid to request the "North Carolinian" to copy the proceedings?

Did they imagine that we were opposed to the holding of a Convention? We have always said that if just cause should be shown by the *party* for the holding a Convention, we would not object. Were they therefore sensible that no just cause could be shown? Was this the reason they did not ask the "Carolinian" to publish their proceedings, when they knew we were the only Democratic paper in the District, except the "Wilmington Journal?"

"*Other Democratic papers in the District,*" besides the "Journal," We do not know! Why honor us by such an indefinite plurality? Would not their feeling be better expressed by saying the "Carolinian?"

For the Journal.

SMITHVILLE, April 21, 1859.

DEAR SIRS:—The Superior Court for the County of Brunswick has just closed its sessions, His Honor, Judge Heath, presiding. Owing to the large number of cases on the misdemeanor docket, but little was done on the civil docket.

On Wednesday morning, John B. Simmons, a youth apparently about 20 years of age, was put upon his trial for the murder of Nathan Simmons.

In this case the counsel for the State proved that on the 14th day of July, 1858, the defendent, with Samuel Simmons, his father, was seen going to the house of Cornelius Simmons where the deceased lived, that on the way, the witness joined company with them, at which time the Simmonses seemed to be very much excited, using profane and vulgar language, which was directed against the deceased Nathan. In that conversation the defendant, John B. Simmons said, "I will be G—d d—d if I don't intend to kill some of them."

They were conversing about the deceased, whom they charged with having killed a cow belonging to Samuel Simmons. John said to his father, "when you get there fire immediately." The old man replied, "I'll fire soon enough—but you John, must be easy until I give the signal, then go ahead."

The State further proved, that when they reached the residence of Cornelius Simmons, where they found the deceased in a lot near by, the old man said to the deceased, "You are the damned rascal that killed my cow," and instantly struck him on the head with a gun, exclaiming, at the same time, "Take him, boys!" The deceased then started to run, when the prisoner, John B. Simmons, was seen to make two passes at him and pursued him, when the deceased was heard to exclaim—"Oh, Lord God," and continuing his flight for fifty or sixty yards, fell down and instantly expired. The prisoner, John, returned to the place where the old man and witness were, and was seen to have a knife in his hand.

It was proved that the deceased had received two wounds, one a stab in the left breast, penetrating the lungs; and the other a cut entirely across the abdomen, letting out the bowels.

The defendant offered no testimony.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Solicitor Strange, Mr. London appeared for the State. For the prisoner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Baker and Mr. Langdon.

The evidence was short, and the trial occupied but one day.

After the argument of counsel was concluded, His Honor, Judge HEATH, summed up the testimony in a very lucid, impartial and learned charge, ably expounding the law to the Jury. The Jury retired, and after having been absent for some time, returned a verdict of *guilty*.

The counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial, upon the ground—firstly, that the Act of Assembly limiting the right of challenge to 23 is unconstitutional; and upon the further ground that the names of the Jurors which composed the special *venire*, summoned in this case, were written upon tickets with the *initials* of their Christian names only, instead of their Christian names in full; and the case goes up to the Supreme Court on these questions of law only.

The prisoner did not appear to be much affected by his awful situation, but remained unmoved throughout the trial.

Respectfully yours, M.

A French gentleman, an amateur in chemistry, has discovered a new mode of making paper. It is simply by boiling slices of wood with a certain quantity of mineral and vegetable alkali. If we may rely on the statement of the inventor, who intends to practice his method on a large scale, he can produce from 54 kilogrammes of slices of firewood and 5 kilogrammes of alkali, a ream of very large paper as white as snow and as fine as silk.

"THE LATEST FASHIONS."—The latest style of hoop-skirt is the grand, self-adjusting, double back-action bustle, etruscan lace expansion, spiral Piccolomini attachment, gossamer indistructible! It is a "love of a thing."

The Stickles Case.

This protracted case draws to a close. We may have the verdict to-morrow. On Saturday both sides declared the evidence closed. We give the instructions prepared for the Jury by the prosecution and defence respectively, as exhibiting the legal positions assumed by the parties.

Mr. Carlisle, for the prosecution, asked that the Jury be instructed as follows:

"If the jury believe, from the whole evidence in this cause, that the prisoner on the day named in the indictment, and in the county of Washington aforesaid, killed the said Phillip Barton Key by discharging at, against, and into the body of him, the said Phillip Barton Key, a pistol or pistols loaded with gunpowder and ball, thereby giving him a mortal wound or wounds and that such killing was the willful and intentional act of the prisoner, and was induced by the belief that said deceased had seduced his, the prisoner's wife, and on some day or days, or for any period, definite or indefinite, prior to the day of such killing, had adulterous intercourse with the said wife; and that the prisoner was not provoked to such killing by any assault or offer of violence then and there made by the deceased upon or against him, then such willful and intentional killing, if found by the jury upon all the facts and circumstances given in evidence, is murder. But such killing cannot be found to have been willful and intentional, in the sense of this instruction, if it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the jury, upon the whole evidence aforesaid, that the prisoner was in fact insane at the time of such killing."

Second. If the Jury believe from the evidence that the deceased was killed by the prisoner by means of a leaden ball discharged from a pistol, such killing implies malice in law, and murder; that the burthen of rebutting all presumption of malice, by showing circumstances in alleviation, excuse or justification, rests on the prisoner and it is incumbent on him to make out such circumstances to the satisfaction of the jury, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him; that any person is presumed to be of the same mind until the contrary is proved, and all the burthen of rebutting this presumption rests on the prisoner.

Third. If the jury believe from the evidence that the deceased, previous to the day of his death, had had adulterous intercourse with the wife of the prisoner, and further that the deceased, on the day of his death, and shortly before the prisoner left his house, made signals inviting her to a further act of adultery, which said signals, or a portion of them were seen by the prisoner, and that influenced by such provocations, the prisoner took the life of the deceased, such provocation does not justify the act, nor reduce such killing from murder to manslaughter.

Mr. Carlisle in presenting these instructions discussed them at some length.

The counsel for the defence presented their instructions as follows:—

First. There is presumption of malice in this case, if any proof of "alleviation," "excuse," or "justification" arise out of the evidence for the prosecution. *Vide* the State vs. Johnson, 3 Jones, 266; M. C. Daniel vs. The State, 8 Smead's Marshall's, 401; Day's case, 17 of pamphlet.

Second. The existence of malice is not presumable in this case, if, on any rational theory consistent with all evidence, the homicide was either justifiable or an act of manslaughter—*Vide*, same case as above cited; also, the United States vs. Mingo, 2 Curtis' C. C. Rept.;—The commonwealth vs York, 2 Bennet and Heard's Leading Criminal Cases, page 505.

Third. If, on the whole evidence presented by the prosecution, there is any rational hypothesis consistent with the conclusion that the homicide was justifiable or excusable, the defendant cannot be convicted.

Fourth. If the jury believe that Sickles, when the homicide occurred, intended to kill Key, he cannot be convicted of manslaughter.

Fifth. It is for the jury to determine, under all circumstances of the case, whether the act charged upon Sickles is murder or justifiable homicide.—Ryan's case, 2 Wheeler's Criminal Cases, 54.

Sixth. If the jury find that Sickles killed Key while the latter was in criminal intercourse with the wife of the former, Sickles cannot be convicted of either murder or manslaughter.

Seventh. If, from the whole evidence, the jury believe that Sickles committed the act, but at the time of doing so was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not guilty of murder. Day's case, pamphlet, p. 9.

Eight. If the jury believe that, from any predisposing cause, the prisoner's mind was impaired, and at the time of killing Key he became, or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to Key, as the debaucher of his wife, and at the time of his committing said act, was, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime as to said Key, he is not guilty of any offence whatever. Day's case, pamphlet, p. 17.

Ninth. It was for the jury to say what was the state of the prisoner's mind as to a capacity to decide upon the criminality of the particular act in question, the homicide at the moment it occurred, and what was the condition of the parties respectively, either as to a scuffle or not at the same moment. These are open questions that may arise upon consideration of the evidence, the whole of which is to be taken into view by the jury. Jarboe's case, pamphlet, p. 20.

Tenth. The law does not require that the insanity which absolves from crime should exist for any definite period, but only that it exist at the moment when the act occurred with which the accused stands charged.

Eleventh. If the jury have any doubt as to the case, either in reference to the homicide or the question of sanity, Sickles should be acquitted.

It is the practice in the District of Columbia for counsel on both sides to draw up instructions in form like the above, on the law points of their case, which the Court exercises its descretion on submitting.

After presenting the instructions of the defence, Mr. Stanton rose and commenced an argument sustaining them.

Mr. Stanton spoke until about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. If no other speeches were made, we may, perhaps, have the verdict to-day.

From the Newbern Daily Progress.

Trial of John Starling, for the Murder of Mrs. Sally Cotton, an old Lady of Wayne County.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22D—FIRST DAY.

Judge Sheppard entered the Court House and took his seat at 10 o'clock. The anxiety to hear the evidence and see the prisoner had attracted a large crowd, and before the trial commenced the Court room was densely packed, so much so that it was difficult to get even a standing position.

At a few minutes past ten the prisoner was brought into Court and placed in the box. He is a rather bad looking white man with a forbidding look about him, and is, we should suppose, about 35 years of age.

The indictment, charging Starling with the murder, was read, to which he plead "not guilty," and the trial at once commenced.

Solicitor Houston and John F. Wooten appearing for the State, and James W. Bryan, James W. Lancaster, George V. Strong and W. H. Washington for the prisoner.

The following gentlemen were empannelled and sworn in and placed in the jury box to decide between the prisoner and the outraged law: Jas. Tindel, Wright Nunn, Stephen Mcore, John E. Taylor, James Daughtry, A. B. Watson, Joseph Waller, Wm. H. West, John C. Hartsfield, Curtis Tindel, F. L. Daughtey and ——.

Five witnesses were examined up to the departure of the train at five o'clock. The first witness called for the State was a young man named Cotton, son of the old lady killed by the prisoner. This witness testified that he saw the prisoner shoot his mother with a rifle, and saw her fall, and that the act was committed in the broad day light.

The second witness called was an old lady, Mary Brockton. She testified that she was at prisoner's house when he started to commit the murder—that prisoner told witness and his wife that he was going for the purpose of killing Mrs. Cotton—he took his gun and left and after being absent about long enough to walk to the house of the deceased and back, he returned and told them that he had shot her, and that he saw her fall.

These were the only witnesses examined by the prosecution. There were about forty witnesses in attendance, all from Wayne county, many of whom were summoned for the State, but being satisfied with the facts proved by those two, the State here rested the case, and the examination of witnesses for the defence commenced.

Thos. W. Brogden.—The murder was committed on Sunday afternoon—the prisoner came to witness's house about dark same evening; called witness, and told him he (prisoner) had killed Sally Cotton.

Mathew Brogden.—Prisoner came into witness's house same night, called witness out—told him he had a secret to tell him—witness came out, and prisoner told him he had killed Sally Cotton. Witness, thinking it a joke, told prisoner he had done no such thing, when prisoner said he'd be d—d if he hadn't killed her.

Another witness, a Mr. Bradford, father-in-law of the prisoner, was examined who testified to pretty much the same as the two who preceded him—that prisoner told him he had killed Sally Cotton. All these witnesses testified that the prisoner acted strangely on the Sunday night after the killing, and it is thought that the main point which will be attempted to be made by the defence will be *insanity*.

The trial was still progressing when we left, and the interest in the proceedings seemed to increase. We hardly think it probable that the State will examine any more witnesses as the killing was fully established by the two already examined. We suppose that the defense will hardly examine all their witnesses as they all prove about the same thing. The trial will be concluded some time to-morrow, and we shall lay the proceedings of to-morrow before our readers on Monday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In relation to Nicaraguan affairs many speculations are indulged, and some of the statements concerning them are doubtless unintentionally erroneous. The true state of the question is ascertained to be that the treaty recently returned is, with one exception, entirely acceptable to this government, which has heretofore assented to its provisions. The exception is to the amendment which in substance provides that the United States shall engage to use due vigilance and all lawful means to prevent the organization of hostile parties in this country intended for the invasion of Nicaragua.

This is not considered important, but if ultimately rejected by the President, who has it under consideration, no doubt is entertained that the treaty will be modified by Nicaragua, in accordance with the wishes of this government. By this treaty Nicaragua engages to use the necessary force to keep the transit route open, but if at any time she should fail to do so, the United States have the right to land troops to protect the persons and property of American citizens. The information from Nicaragua leaves no doubt that the British are acting in good faith and are making arrangements for surrendering the Bay Islands and the Musquito protectorate. Such at least is the present aspect of affairs as ascertained from authentic sources.

The Echo Prisoners.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—The trial of the remaining six seamen belonging to the Echo, was concluded to-day. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Projected Cuban Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The accounts from New York respecting the departure from that city of an expedition of native Cubans, for the purpose of raising a revolt in the island, is fully credited in well-informed quarters here.

The project was originated in this city several months since by a deputation of the Cubans in New York and the leaders in New Orleans; but the failure of Slidell's "thirty million bill" put a stop to the expedition for the time being, much to the disgust of the Cuban patriots here. The expedition, however, is more fully revived. The party from New York will land on an out-of-the-way place on the island, and their landing will be the signal for a rising. Arms in abundance were sent to the island long since.

From California—Two Millions in Gold Shipped.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The steamer Coatzcoreo has arrived here with San Francisco dates to the 5th, via Tehauntepec.

The mining prospects were very encouraging. Money was light and the market overstocked with goods.

The mail steamer for Panama had over two millions of dollars. The Vanderbilt line had resumed its trips.

The ferry boat Winfield Scott exploded her boiler at San Francisco on the 6th, and killed twenty-four persons and wounded two others.

The Oregon State government had not yet been organized. Emigration to Upper Fraser river was unabated.

Tahiti advices to 6th of March say the French Governor and Queen Pomare had made peace.

Filibustering Designs on Sonora, Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The Republican states that there is a secret movement on foot among the Pike's Peak adventurers for getting up an organization to take possession of Sonora and Chihuahua. Prominent parties are said to be cognizant of the movement.

Captain Maury, bearer of dispatches from the American consul at Guayamas, en route for Washington, reports that Pesquira defeated Col. Guanso on the 14th ult., with a loss of five hundred men. General Pesquira was marching on Mazatlan. Sonora and Sinaloa were in a constant state of revolution.

Later from Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The steamer Cahawba arrived here yesterday from Havana, with dates to the 18th inst. Everything was quiet on the island; there were no signs of the reported invasion.

Kansas Territory.

LEAVENWORTH, April 22d.—Gov. Medary has issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to assemble at Wyandotte in June. So perfect is the party organization throughout the Territory, that efforts are being made to consolidate the Opposition to the Democracy. Both parties will make a strenuous effort to obtain control of the Convention.

Crevasse—Thirty Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—On Saturday last two coal boats were swept into the crevasse near Lake Providence. Thirty lives were lost. There are several serious breaks in the river below.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder instead of soda, in the proportion of a large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly one-half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambric, etc., an extra quantity of the powder is used, and for crinolines (required to be made very stiff,) a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet, is used for cleaning the hair, is an excellent dentrifice, and in hot countries is used with tartaric acid and bi-carbonate of soda as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made from hard water; all water can be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth. To give the black the flavor of the green tea, add a single leaf from the black currant tree.—*Scientific Amer.*

Franklin's Son.

Speaking of the son of Dr. Franklin, the Newburyport Herald says:

As the name of Franklin is prominently before the public, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large. Unlike his father, whose chief claim is for the invaluable services he rendered his country in her greatest need, the son was from the first to last a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolutionary war he held several civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1775. When the difficulty between the mother country and the colonies was coming to a crisis, he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the Legislative Assembly of New Jersey from sustaining the proceedings of the General Congress of Philadelphia. These efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the Whigs, to give place to Wm. Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained two years in East Windsor, in the house of Capt. Ebenezer Grant, where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British Government for his fidelity. He died in 1813, at the age of 82.

As might have been expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse—when, in 1784, the son wrote the father, in his reply, Dr. Franklin says:

"Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such deep sensations, as to find myself deserted in my old age, by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune and life were all at stake."

In his will, also, he alludes to the part his son had acted. After making some bequests, he adds:

"The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."

The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of his son.

A MODEL VERDICT.—Out in Calhoun county, Ill., a body with the head severed from the trunk was found recently. A coroner's jury was empannelled, and rendered the following verdict:

"*Koroner's Verdick.*—Woe, the jurorn, finde the deseezed com to his deth by the Hands of sum Person unson with unlawful weopins unknod to us."

"MOZIS ADDUMS" ON NEWSPAPERS.—In one of his inimitable letters, published in the Petersburg Press, Mozis Addums speaks as follows of newspaper men and the public:

"My idee ar pritty much this here, naimly: That yu all knewspaper men and uthers keeps the public for fyer oan amewsment, like a big Barr, whitch you oftentiems routs him up with a loang poal, jest to see him groul and carry on, when you doant intend to feed him a tall; so he grouls and grouls and gitts mad and kavorts on his hine laags, without reepin uv no pusnal bennyfit fum it whutuver, ixsep praps tis sum exsersize. In the korse of human ivvents, it shelt happen, I fuvvently hoapes and trusses, that the publick Barr will wrefews to be aroustid at yo plezzare, and whar will you be then?—And ekko ansers frum afar, 'whar?'"

We are happy to know that Dr. Bagby, the author of these capital productions, has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He is at present in our city.

Richmond Dispatch.

A man by the name of Robbins indicted for bigamy was tried in Raleigh on Friday last and found guilty. On Saturday he was branded on the right cheek, in open court—the brand leaving a mark that he will carry to his grave, and be warning to all others to let more than one woman *be*.

UNQUESTIONABLY WRONG.—Three things are very evident though unquestionably wrong:

"No man will ever be convicted in the North of aiding the escape of fugitive slaves or outraging the persons of slave hunters; no one will ever be convicted in the South of participation in the slave trade or lynching a suspected freesoiler, and no one will ever be convicted in any section of murdering the seducer of his wife or sister or daughter.

P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.
April 22, 1859—34-3m.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN

And Gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms, by Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills.

Farewell to sleep when bed-bugs prey,
Or rats and mice (confound them) play.

Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, fleas, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all those annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.

POWDER kills all insects in a trice,
But PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
April 22, 1859.—34-2w.

NO FAMILY

CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT MUSTANG LINIMENT in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render it necessary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing such a certain cure. *(Extract.)* "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account.—CHAS. FOSTER, 420 *Broad-St., Philadelphia.*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. *Beware of imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
April 22, 1859. 34-2w

AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON MONDAY of June Court, 13th inst., if not previously disposed of at private sale, at 9½ o'clock, at Exchange Corner, I will sell the following valuable property.

HOUSE AND LOT

situated on Surry, between Church and Castle streets, and *ONE LOT* with two small Houses, situated on 2d between Queen and Boundary Streets, belonging to the Estate late Mrs. E. J. Robertson, dec'd.

On a credit of 6 and 12 months, interest added with approved endorsed notes.

W. E. FREEMAN, Adm'r.
April 18. 190-1w—34-ts

SINGER'S WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of these Machines, all orders will be promptly attended to, *and Machines delivered in Wilmington upon the same terms as sold in New York by the manufacturers.* The superiority of these Machines over all others is acknowledged. Our experience is, ☞*there is no other Machine that will do the same work as well and with equal facility.*☜

The "No. 1 Shuttle Machine" will stitch a fine Shirt Bosom, make a Silk dress,—do any kind of Tailoring work,—Shoe and Gaiter work, light Harness stitching—heavy Plantation goods, &c.

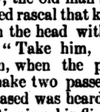
There are VARIOUS STYLES of SINGER'S MACHINES, including the "New Family Sewing Machine" and Iron Stand complete—price $50.

We have a list of prices for all the styles. The "No. 1 Shuttle Machine" is working daily in our Manufacturing Department.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent for
I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.
☞Refers to the following gentlemen, who have the above Machines in constant use:
E. A. ANDERSON, M. D.
B. F. MITCHELL, Esq. April 18—190&34-1aw6w*.

WM. L. JACOBS'

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.



THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*

WAIT A FEW DAYS and you can be supplied with the best Sewing Silk and Thread for Sewing Machines.—Also, Oil—*fine* quality—needles, &c., &c., at
BALDWIN'S,
April 25th 38 Market Street.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

CHECKED AND WHITE STRAW MATTINGS, OIL Cloth for floors, Stairs and Tables, Carpetings, Rugs, Matts, Crumb Cloths, brown Linen, Dumask for covering Carpets, Cotton and Linen Sheetings of all widths, Pillow Case Cotton and Linen, Russia and American Crash, Bird's Eye, Scotch, French, American and Turkey Towelling, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linen, Table Napkins and Doylies, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings of all qualities, Furniture Prints, a superior stock, Lace and Embroidered Curtain Muslin, Allendah, Satin Striped and Marseilles Summer Quilts, and a great number of other articles too numerous to mention. Having purchased a large portion of the above articles previous to the late advance in the Northern markets, I flatter myself that I can make it to the advantage of consumers to examine my stock before making their selections at other places. J. S. WILLIAMS.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

SHOULD CALL AT BALDWIN'S and see the Frock Coats, Round Jackets, Pants, Vests, Half-Hose, Suspenders, &c., for Youths, 9 to 16 years old, before they make their Spring and Summer purchases.

For well made—well cut clothing, and for uniform and reasonable prices, call at BALDWIN'S,
April 25th 38 Market St.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorized Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$13,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	$803,769 86

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, ALBERT DAY, JAMES GOODWIN, CHARLES BOSWELL, HENRY KENEY, CALVIN DAY, JOB ALLYN, JOHN P. BRACE, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention